

Source 3.) Domestic Policy

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<p>He argued that he was building a federation of free peoples in a Europe united under a liberal government. But if this was his goal, he intended to achieve it by taking power in his own hands. However, in the states he created, Napoleon granted constitutions, introduced law codes, abolished feudalism, created efficient governments and fostered education, <u>science</u>, literature and the arts.</p> <p>Emperor Napoleon proved to be an excellent civil administrator. One of his greatest achievements was his supervision of the revision and collection of French law into codes. The new law codes—seven in number—incorporated some of the freedoms gained by the people of France during the French revolution, including religious toleration and the abolition of serfdom. The most famous of the codes, the Code Napoleon or Code Civil, still forms the basis of French civil law. Napoleon also centralized France's government by appointing prefects to administer regions called departments, into which France was divided.</p> <p>While Napoleon believed in government "for" the people, he rejected government "by" the people. His France was a police state with a vast network of secret police and spies. The police shut down plays containing any hint of disagreement or criticism of the government. The press was controlled by the state. It was impossible to express an opinion without Napoleon's approval.</p>	

Source 3.) Foreign Policy

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<p>He argued that he was building a federation of free peoples in a Europe united under a liberal government. But if this was his goal, he intended to achieve it by taking power in his own hands. However, in the states he created, Napoleon granted constitutions, introduced law codes, abolished feudalism, created efficient governments and fostered education, <u>science</u>, literature and the arts.</p>	<p>He has also been portrayed as a power hungry conqueror.</p>

Source 3.) Ability to gain trust of his people

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<p>While Napoleon believed in government "for" the people, he rejected government "by" the people. His France was a police state with a vast network of secret police and spies. The police shut down plays containing any hint of disagreement or criticism of the government. The press was controlled by the state. It was impossible to express an opinion without Napoleon's approval.</p> <p>"I closed the gulf of anarchy and brought order out of chaos. I rewarded merit regardless of birth or wealth, wherever I found it. I abolished feudalism and restored equality to all regardless of religion and before the law. I fought the decrepit monarchies of the Old Regime because the alternative was the destruction of all this. I purified the Revolution."</p>	<p>While Napoleon believed in government "for" the people, he rejected government "by" the people. His France was a police state with a vast network of secret police and spies. The police shut down plays containing any hint of disagreement or criticism of the government. The press was controlled by the state. It was impossible to express an opinion without Napoleon's approval.</p>

Source 7.) Foreign Policy

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<p>Napoleon swept across N Italy, forcing Sardinia to sign a separate peace in May, 1796. After his victory at Lodi (May 10), he entered Milan (May 14) and laid siege to Mantua (July, 1796). After the great victories of Arcole (Nov., 1796) and Rivoli (Jan., 1797) and the fall of Mantua (Feb., 1797), Bonaparte began to cross the Alps toward Vienna. However, the slow advance of the northern French armies in Germany and the danger of being cut off in the rear caused him to arrange—without instructions from Paris—the truce of Leoben (Apr., 1797), sealed in October by the Treaty of Campo Formio.</p> <p>Now the idol of half of Europe, Bonaparte returned to France.</p>	<p>Napoleon's decision to invade Russia marked the turning point of his career. His alliance with Czar Alexander I, dating from the treaties of Tilsit and extended at the Congress of Erfurt (1808), was tenuous. When the czar rejected the Continental System, which was ruinous to Russia's economy, Napoleon gathered the largest army Europe had ever seen. The <i>Grande Armée</i>, some 500,000 strong, including troops of all the vassal and allied states, entered Russia in June, 1812. The Russian troops, under Mikhail Kutuzov, fell back, systematically devastating the land.</p> <p>After the indecisive battle of Borodino (Sept. 7), in which both sides suffered terrible losses, Napoleon entered Moscow (Sept. 14), where only a few thousand civilians had stayed behind. On Sept. 15, fires broke out all over Moscow; they ceased only on Sept. 19, leaving the city virtually uninhabitable. With his troops decimated, his prospective winter quarters burned down, his supply line overextended, and the Russian countryside and grain stores empty, Napoleon, after sending an unsuccessful feeler to the czar for peace, began his fateful retreat on Oct. 19. Stalked by hunger, the <i>Grande Armée</i>, now only a fifth of its original strength, reached the Berezina River late in November. After the passage of that river, secured at a terrible sacrifice, the retreat became a rout.</p>

Source 7.) Domestic Policy

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<p>Assuming command of an ill-supplied army, he succeeded within a short time in transforming it into a first-class fighting force. The brilliant success of his Italian campaign was based on three factors: his supply system, which he made virtually independent of the financially exhausted Directory by allowing the troops to live off the land; his reliance on speed and massed surprise attacks by small but compact units against the Austrian forces; and his influence over the morale of his soldiers.</p> <p>Napoleon declared that France had finished with the “romance of the revolution.” He centralized the administration, while giving local prefects considerable power in executing the policies of the central government. Officials and military officers were recruited from several strata of society and from all revolutionary factions, including émigrés. However they were appointed, not elected, and strict obedience was enforced.</p>	<p>Bonaparte's administrative reforms established an efficient modern state that was capable of effectively mobilizing its resources and afforded him vast patronage powers. He established the Bank of France. He also made peace with the Roman Catholic Church by the Concordat of 1801, which reestablished the church in France, but bound it to the success of his regime. He thereby neutralized the antirevolutionary priests who had encouraged peasant unrest (see Chouans) since 1793. Church property was not restored, but church unity and status were reestablished in return for stricter submission to civil authorities. The legal system was reformed with the Code Napoléon, which was begun before Bonaparte's consulate but was marked by his priorities.</p>

Source 7.) Ability to gain trust of his people

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<p>He left for Italy in Mar., 1796, after marrying Josephine de Beauharnais (see Josephine). Assuming command of an ill-supplied army, he succeeded within a short time in transforming it into a first-class fighting force. The brilliant success of his Italian campaign was based on three factors: his supply system, which he made virtually independent of the financially exhausted Directory by allowing the troops to live off the land; his reliance on speed and massed surprise attacks by small but compact units against the Austrian forces; and his influence over the morale of his soldiers. Now the idol of half of Europe, Bonaparte returned to France.</p> <p>Napoleon made a point of ruling as a civilian, but he was more authoritarian than Louis XVI. Napoleon declared that France had finished with the “romance of the revolution.” He centralized the administration, while giving local prefects considerable power in executing the policies of the central government. Officials and military officers were recruited from several strata of society and from all revolutionary factions, including émigrés. However they were appointed, not elected, and strict obedience was enforced.</p>	<p>Napoleon's stepson, Eugène de Beauharnais, was made (1805) viceroy of Italy, and a third brother, Joseph Bonaparte (see under Bonaparte, family), became (1806) king of Naples. In 1808 Napoleon made Joseph king of Spain after obtaining the abdication of Charles IV and his son Ferdinand VII; in Naples, Joseph was replaced with Marshal Joachim Murat, who was married to Napoleon's sister Caroline. Another Napoleonic marshal, Jean Bernadotte, became heir to the Swedish throne in 1810 (see Charles XIV).</p>

Source 10.) Domestic Policy

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<p>He also got France back in to the good books of Rome through the Concordat with the Pope, which eased the restrictions and penalties imposed on the church by the Revolution.</p> <p>Setting about much-needed civil reforms he turned upside down the old system of running France and introduced the Civil Code.</p> <p>Napoleon wanted to replace a series of existing laws - that varied in each French province - and replace them with a standard code for all French people.</p> <p>He had already reformed the French taxation system bringing to his imperial coffers almost 700 million francs annually. The sources for the money came from taxes on income and a series of levies on goods - such as wine, tobacco and salt.</p> <p>The principal tenet of the Civil Code was that every French person was equal before the law.</p> <p>He showed great foresight in beginning a programme of public works that included building canals, harbours and made roads better and safer by improving their condition and cracking down on brigands.</p> <p>Education was improved for many, although the majority of children did not gain benefit from his new specialised and high schools. He encouraged the creation of private schools and sowed the seeds of community-wide literacy.</p>	<p>While affairs within France were on a high, Bonaparte committed a serious error when the determined Duc d'Enghien, a Royalist figurehead, was kidnapped from neutral Baden, tried without a lawyer defending him and then executed.</p> <p>Never one to accept criticism well, Napoleon cracked down on the press, censoring newspapers and eventually closing down all but a few.</p>

Source 10.) Foreign Policy

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<p data-bbox="204 478 834 646">Together with the victory at Hohenlinden, Marengo forced the Austrians to the table and the resulting Peace of Leoben in 1801 and Peace of Amiens (1802) brought to an end a decade of revolution, strife and war.</p> <p data-bbox="204 688 854 783">Peace followed and was cemented when Bonaparte, now divorced from Josephine, married Marie-Louise of Austria.</p>	<p data-bbox="886 478 1414 646">With Europe pacified, the French emperor once again turned his eyes towards Britain and developed a plan to wage economic war - the Continental System - on his closest enemy.</p> <p data-bbox="886 688 1414 821">Then, inexplicably, he used the presence of French troops in Spain to persuade the King Charles IV to step down and be replaced by Joseph Bonaparte.</p> <p data-bbox="886 863 1390 995">The reaction of the Spanish people could have been predicted and an uprising broke out that was to spread across the entire nation and last for six years.</p> <p data-bbox="886 1037 1398 1169">Bonaparte's miscalculation was to cost him more than 200,000 casualties and be a constant drain upon his resources. It was aptly dubbed "the Spanish Ulcer".</p>

Source 10.) Ability to gain trust of his people

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<p>Initially treated with suspicion, and not a little contempt, by the older generals he superceded, Bonaparte won over his badly treated soldiers with promises of great things to come and a large helping of personal bravery. Like Caesar, he was not afraid to get into the thick of the fighting to inspire his men.</p> <p>Popular with the people, Bonaparte found the loathed Directory very cool towards his surprise arrival and no doubt took pleasure in their discomfort when he, Abbe Sieyes and Roger Ducos seized power in the Coup de Brumaire, which saw them share power as equal consuls. Within months Bonaparte was First Consul and had eased his "equals" into early retirement.</p> <p>He also got France back in to the good books of Rome through the Concordat with the Pope, which eased the restrictions and penalties imposed on the church by the Revolution.</p> <p>Bonaparte's popularity was now unprecedented and he was voted Consul for life.</p>	<p>While affairs within France were on a high, Bonaparte committed a serious error when the determined Duc d'Enghien, a Royalist figurehead, was kidnapped from neutral Baden, tried without a lawyer defending him and ten executed. The event turned Europe's monarchies forever against him and led to the formation of the Third Coalition to try to bring down his regime.</p>

Subject	Grade for Achievement	Grade for Effort	Key reasons for these grades	Suggestions for improvement
Domestic Policy	80%	95%	*Napoleonic Code *He had censored press	*New ideas can give room for improvement in the government
Foreign Policy	80%	100%	*Very ambitious but his ambition led to his downfall	* "Pride goes before a fall" * Don't be too centered on beating Britain
Ability to gain trust of his people	90%	95%	*He had censored press	* Give fair trials or at least let the public believe you are doing so

I believe Napoleon deserves an 8.

Firstly, Napoleon I believed tried to build a “federation of free peoples in a Europe united under a liberal government” (Source 3). However, he did so through by dictatorship and had press censored. By doing this, I believe that Napoleon lost the insight into people’s thoughts and reduced his capability to gain the trust of his people. By knowing what the people were upset about, he could have at least addressed those issues. Ideas in the American Revolution were spread though Thomas Paine’s newspaper and so I understand why Napoleon didn’t want free press, though Napoleon was very sensitive about his government. However, if he had taken the risk and allowed people to express their thoughts, he would have taken the ideas of the Revolution a step further and may have addressed the issues of his people easier.

Secondly, although I admire Napoleon’s efforts to try to conquer Europe, I felt that he did not achieve much. Although he had conquered a lot of Europe, I believe that there is no point of doing so if the rule is going to be short-term. I believe that Napoleon should have steadily conquered and should have established some sort of system to ensure the people of that country’s loyalty. That way, he can conquer further with a more united force. If it had been me, I would have taken hostages, to ensure the good behavior of that conquered part, but perhaps that may not have worked either.

Thirdly, because Napoleon had censored newspapers he did not give himself a larger capability to gain the trust of his people. Also, he demolished most of the trust in him when “the determined Duc d'Enghien, a Royalist figurehead, was kidnapped from neutral Baden, tried without a lawyer defending him and then executed. Although he gave out awards and made himself popular, he destroyed a lot of that with this serious mistake. I feel that surely, if there aren't even newspapers to spread the news, couldn't Napoleon have put an end to the gossip by “disposing” of the man any other way? And surely, an Emperor like Napoleon couldn't at least staged Duc d'Enghien having a ‘fair’ trial or at least make some sort of excuse?

I thought that Napoleon deserved a lot for effort, after all, he was very ambitious. However, “pride goeth before a fall” and “nothing gold can stay.” I thought that using the presence of french troops in Spain to get King Charles IV to be replaced by Joseph Bonaparte was extremely foolish, especially as the initial reaction would have been obvious. I thought it admirable that he had enough confidence to replace his own kinsmen to rule Spain instead of Spain's King, but perhaps he had too much pride to sense the obvious chaos which would have resulted, and did for six years and resulted in 200,000 casualties. I feel that Napoleon was too found of power and I believe that he would have done better had he actually tried to win the loyalties of the people he had conquered. Although that would perhaps at first take more resources, Napoleon could then pay himself back by the less trouble that conquered part would have caused. I feel that because of his over fondness of power, he aspired too high and took extremities to ensure that he held all the power.

Finally, leave some advice for future rulers based on what you learned about Napoleon. This should be typed (complete sentences/paragraph form) exactly as you would want these rulers to read it.

As a ruler, I believe that ruling with great responsibility as lives begin to depend on you. To ensure the success of your nation I believe that one must not be too fond of power, as Napoleon was. Firstly, I believe that rulers should limit their ambitions to the needs of their people. Secondly, if as rulers, you ever conquer a nation, I believe that it is better to not just collect powers but to rather ensure the longevity of those powers.

Firstly, if Napoleon had not wanted to hoard as much power as possible he would surely have a longer military career. Napoleon could have just been content with the border of France but he was always reaching for more power. For example, when countries offered to let him retreat if he retreated all the way back to France's original borders, he refused. I believe that rulers should only strive more power when it is necessary, not only for the glory of power.

Secondly, if you conquer a nation, I believe that they should make serious attempts to create a lasting connection between the conquered nation and their original nation to ensure stronger loyalty which will reduce the amount of funds the ruler will have to spend to keep the conquered nation in check. Marriages such as Napoleon marrying Marie-Louise of Austria are beneficial as it helps to maintain peace. Napoleon tried to connect to his conquered nations by granting constitutions, introducing law codes, abolishing feudalism, and creating efficient governments and fostered education, science, literature and the arts. Once you conquer a nation, creating a strong connection as in partners of trade for example, will help rulers in a long term way as they now have a steady supply to draw upon.